County Court. J. H. Stuart, ju go, T. E. George, clerk. Terms of court—Luceday after 3d Monday in each month.

Barnes Gillespie, Com'th. Atty James Bandy, Sherifi Jno. W. Crockett Deputy Sherifi H. P. Brittain Treasurer H. G. McCall Deputy S. V. Kelly, County Surveyor Address, Unika, Va. P. H. Williams, County Suppl. Schools Address, Sharps, Va.	Office	ers.
	James Bandy, Jno. W. Crockett H. P. Brittain H. G. McCall s. V. Kelly, Address, I	Deputy Sheriff Treasurer Deputy County Surveyor naka, Va.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.

of God on the let and Public worship 3rd Sundays at 11 A. M., on the 2nd and 4th at 7:30 P. M. Meeting for prayer, Wednesday at 7:30. P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Meeting of Epworth League each Sun-ay at 3 p. m., the third Monday day at 3 p. m., the third Monday himself, and with night of each month being devoted to ing it together. literary work

A most cordial welcome is extended to all. I. S. FRENCH. Pastor.

Christian Church.

Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 7 p. m. and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Saturday night at 7 Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. PHILIP JOHNSON, Pastor

Rev. Mowbray's Appointments.

Preaching at Pleasant Hill Church 1st Sabbath in the mouth at 11 a. m., and at who was going about the country, trav-White Church the same day at 3 p. m. Preaching the 3rd Sabbath at White Church 11 a. m.; in the afternoon at 3 o'clock at Pleasant Hill Church.

SECRET ORDERS

XX CLINCH VALLEY COMMANDERY, NO. 20, KNIGATS TEMPAR. Meets first Monday in each month. JAMES O'KEEFFE, E. C. W. G. YOUNG, her weler.



O'KERREE ROYAL ALGII CHAPTER, NO. 26. Meet - Monday in each

W. G. YOUNG, H. P.

JNO. E. JACKSON, TAZEWELL LODGE, NO. 62, A. F. & A. M. Meets the Sal Monday in each

JAMES O KEEFFE, W. M. JNO. S. BOTTIMO L. Sec'y.

KNIGHTS. Meets 4th Monday of each month.

JAMES O. EEFFE, Chief. W. G. YOUNG, See y.

BLUEGRASS LO. #E. NO. 142, LO.O F.



room over Pobst's

C. A. STEELE, N. G. C. C. Long, Sec'y.

TAZEWELL LODGE, NO. 100 K. OF P.

Meets every Toursday nighht in Odd mere idea. Fellows Hall. R. M. STEELE, C. C.

J. B. CRAWFORD, K. of R. & S.

AJ. &S. D. MAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tasewell, Va. Practice in the courts of Tasewell county and in the Court of Appeals at Wytherille, Va. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.

CHAPMAN & GILLESPIE. ATTORNEYS AT CLAW, Tazewell, Va. Practice in all the courts of Tazewell county and Court of Appeals at Wytheville. J. W. Chapman, A. P. Gillespie.

Fultron & COULLING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tracewell, Va. Practice in the courts of Taze-well county, S. M. B. Coulling will continue his practice in all the courts of nuchanan county. J. B. Fulton, Wytheville, Va. S. M. B. Couling, Tazewell, Va.

GREEVER & GILLESPIE, LAWYERS, Tazewell oning counties. Once some building. Edgar L. Greever, Barns Gallespie.
GEO. W. ST. CLAID. ATTORNEY AT LAW Frazewell, Va. Practice in the courts of Taze well and adjoining counts and in the Supreme Court of Appeals at tention paid to the collection of claims. Office—stras building

EY AT LAW, Taxe ppeals at Wythe

TIORNEY AT LAW,

B. SPRATT, ATTOUNEY AT LAW, Richbelonged was reputed to have been the

H. STUART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ta well, West Virginia, a specialty. Office in Stras

HENRY & GRAHAM, LAWYERS, Tazewell, Va. r. S. C. Graham R. W. Stras.

A. S. HIGGINBOTHAM .. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Build-

The Garment of Iron

By Gwendolen Overton.

THERE was no skeleton in the armor when Hartpole found it; only some d and a bunch of tumble weed, a rattlesnake and a tarantula. The tarantula scuttled off, he killed the rattlesnake, and the tumble weed and sand he emptied out. Then he had the armor done up in a shelter tent and put upon a pack mule. After which, the column moved on. It should not have halted at all, for it was in pursuit of a band of Indians. But there were bands of Indians every day, and the finding of a full suit of armor lying under a mesquite bush beside their trail was

When he got back to his two-company post on the banks of the Gila, he ound the interest in life, which had been lacking for him up to then, in enlarging that knowledge. He sent east for books and histories and treatises concerning coats of mail and the men who have worn them, and he even went so far as to write to the Smithsonian institution, at the risk of having a government commission sent out at once to seize his treasure. And in the interval of two months which elapsed before he received a reply-for the railroad was only to Kansas in those days-he set about cleaning the armor himself, and with his own hands join-

He was so occupied, what with that and the histories and the other books, that he forgot to have Gila bottom malaria and had no time to worry about the flies. Then, when the steel was once more bright as the azure shield of Achilles, and he had proved to his own and to everyone's satisfaction that it from the middle of the sixteenth century, or thereabout, he hung it up in eled miles out of his way to look upon to be very proud, when, one day, he had a visitor of another kind.

It was a man he had seen sometimes hanging around the agency and the first day until twilight of the second, post—a small, lithe fellow, part Coyotero Apache, part Mexican, possibly a shelter, then at last they retreated to very small part white, who had some a shallow cave high up on a hillside, reputation as a medicine man with the and there was no getting them out. tribes, but not much as anything else. A mountain howitzer might have done

reading a book whose covers curled up with the heat, when something came between him and his light, and, looking up, he saw the medicine man peering in the opening. He said: "Hullo, in the opening. He said: "Hullo, Ciego." and added: "What do you want, eh?"

Ciego spoke excellent Spanish, and, ne Hartpole did, too, he had no trouble about making himself understood. He explained that he would like to see the suit of iron clothes which he had been told that the lieutenant possessed. The lieutenant was so pleased to think that it had been spoken of even in the fastnesses of the Sierra Blanca and of the Tonto Basin that he forgot how dirty Ciego was, and straightway rose and invited him into the one room.

The medicine-man stood looking at TAZEWELL TABLESACLE, PILGRIM the armor with an interest and evident appreciation that touched Hartently he went nearer and felt of the plates and chains with his finger-tips, and put his good eye close and looked inside. Then he turned to Hartpole. "Where did you find it?" he asked.

The lieutenant explained at some

"Is it very old?" Hartpole said it was at least three hundred and thirty odd years old, and went into a little history.

Ciego nodded his head. "I know," absurd that Hartpole did not pay any attention to it. "It is very fine," said it to me?" Naturally, Hartpole only nevertheless. "No," he insisted, look- and crashing among the logs and ing him sharply in the face. "No, de stones.

veras. I wish to buy it from you." "Well. I don't wish to sell," answered

"I have \$500," said the Indian. "If you had a thousand you could "I have a thousand."

Hartpole laughed again, a little im-

patiently. "You do not believe me-look here." Ciego drew a buckskin bag from the olds of his sash. It was full of gold. "There are \$500 here. In three days I can bring you \$500 more."

Hartpole guessed how he come by it, and his temper rose. "That is stolen money," he said, angrily; "put it up. You can't have the armor. Ukashee ' "You let me have it," begged Ciego; "I wish it very much. I will do many

things for you.' Hartpole swore this time-mean, Spanish oaths. "No," he said, "you can't have it. Go to the devil-get out.' Even though Ciego was only a dirty & Indian, the White-Eye should have remembered that he probably had feel-

ings which could be hurt. It is well, however, for those who have the direction of children and savages in their hands to remember that those simple folk have sometimes reasons for the things they do and say, good and sufficient unto themselves. But it never occurred to Hartpole what this half-blind Indian's reasons might be. They did not transpire until some weeks later.

Yet in Ciego's tribe there was legend of a great white chief who had nee married one of their women, and had ruled over them, and who had worn a suit of shining iron. And their tradition ran that whosoever should find and wear that garment again would be impervious to the bullets of the White-Eye, would become the greatest of medicine-men, and rule not only over his own people but over all the Apache tribes and those of the plains of the north. And the very founder of that family to which Ciego

white chief in the coat of iron. Ciego looked the White-Eye officer over from his scalp to his toes, and up ngain, and then with no sound, save just one grunt, went out from the quarters and from the post.

Hartpole told of it at the mess that night, and forgot all about it after that, But Ciego did not-as Hartpole ought to have foreseen.

One night an Indian, his body naked ground when the moon was under the in its hole, the count drew his sword, this year.-Chicago Chronicle.

clouds of a coming storm, and slipped, as silently as none but a savage can, under the ramada of Hartpole's quarters, and thence through the open door. The Indian had missed nothing when he had been in that one small room a month before. He knew where everything in it was, from the chromo in a blue frame on the wall to the cot in the corner, across from the fireplace. He hid himself behind the piece of ealico that curtained off the nook where Hartpole's clothing hung, and waited until the moon showed for a moment throughe a break in the clouds and he could see the figure on the oot beneath the mosquito net. When the room was dark again he slid out; and the blade of the knife in his hand went straight through the heart of the man asleep. Then he took the rattling armor from its nails and wrapped it in the calico curtain and fled through the night, as silently and swiftly as only an Apache can.

Now it happened that Hartpole had gone to another post a good many miles to the east that very day, and he had left his striker to sleep in his quarters and keep guard over his things. So it was into the luckless soldier's heart that the knife was driven, and the next day a telegram apprised Hartpole that his striker was murdered and his suit of mail was gone.

The day after that all the department knew that the Coyoteros were on the warpath, end, having cut the reservation, were killing right and left. They were led by a medicine man called Ciego, and the scouts reported that he was dressed in a garment of white iron which no White-Eye's bullet could pierce. They also reported that the Chiricahuas and the Pah-Utes and the Sierra Blancas were joining him. It promised to be an interesting

time for the territories. Hartpole began to have a dim idea of why the medicine man had wanted his Spanish mail, now. He was ordered must have once protected the body of out, of course. Most of the department one of Coronado's men, and must date was. Trouble of the sort that this promised to be had to be checked at onee, if at all. It was serious already; his one-room adobe quarters, along but there was one thing in favor of the with the Indian trophies that were as troops, which was that the hostiles nothing now and the bottled reptiles showed no desire to get away. Their of many sorts; and the fame of it fanatical faith in their medicine man spread through the land. An English led them to seek battle rather than to lord, in a pith helmet and gray linen, shun it. And twice, having done so, were, as usual, too few. But the third it; and a scientific party from Boston | time they were caught in a pocket of did the same. Hartpole was beginning the Mogallons, and there were no less than six troops against them. Hartpole's was of the number.

The Indians fought from dawn of the Hartpole was sitting under his it, but there was none with the comramada on a late summer afternoon, mand. All day the troops fired volleys into so much of the mouth of the cave as showed between the pine trunks and the walls of rock. They knew that the slaughter within must have been pretty severe, but there were no signs surrender, nevertheless. The hostiles might hold out until the last one was dead; they certainly would until their medicine man should fall. The medicine man could be seen from time to time, a gleaming figure, moving clumsily among the trees and underbrush. And for all that it went so slowly and was so bright, no bullet seemed ever to hit it. Even the white en began to consider it with awe.

At sunset of the second day, when the sounds from the cave had all but ceased and the Indians within it were without ammunition and at bay, the glistening form came clambering deliberately to the top of a high rock, pole very much. After the manner of his kind, he said no word, but preswhooping and yelling, calling the remthrough the pine branches on the dented steel, a weird sight in the depths of the mountain fastnesses of the New World; so odd and strange that the soldiers hesitated with their fingers

on the triggers of their carbines. But Hartpole, kneeling alone behind bowlder, remembered only that that glowing armor was his, and that he wanted it. The visor was up and he sould see the glitter of the one good eye. He had won a sharpshooter's he said. But that was so manifestly medal in his time, and he put his skill to use now. There was a puff of smoke from above his bowlder, and the shin-Ciego. "For how much will you sell ing figure threw up its arms and staggered. Then it fell forward, down laughed, but the Apache was in earnest, from the pinnacle of rock, clattering

They found, when they dragged him out, that Hartpole's bullet had gone the lieutenant, rather vexed at the straight through the good eye, and that Ciego was ciego in very truth now-and quite dead .- San Francisco Argonaut.

NO HOLLERING IN BROOKLYN A Manhattan Lawyer's Experience with a Deaf Client Across

the Big Bridge.

downtown lawyer, according to the young because they ean't afford it." New York Sun, "and thereby hangs a story of my trouble with a policeman in Brooklyn. My client sent one day for me to see him on business in his nouse over the bridge, and I was detained until a late hour. When I left he thought it would be in conformity with a Brooklyn custom to see me to my car. It was a crisp night, and we stood on the corner. I was doing the talking. He did his share, but it was not noticeable. The stillness of the

hour made my loud tones sound like a megaphone in action. 'The cop on the beat came around the corner and said we must move along. Naturally I resented this. I said I had the privilege of talking to my client in the street if I wanted to. The cop said it was no time or place to be talking business, especially when such talk disturbed the peace. He said if I wanted ceremony carried out. been yelling along the quiet thoroughfare of the church city. I explained to the cop that my client was as deaf as a cigar store Indian, but the cop said

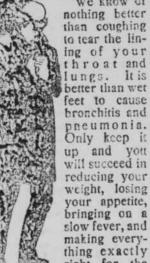
that was no excuse, and I could do nothing but obey his order. 'Don't let me hear you hollerin' any more on this side of the river,' said the cop, as I moved on."

SAVED HER HUSBAND'S LIFE. Counters Ito of Japan Proved Her

Courage in a Time of

Great Peril.

Count Ito, late prime minister of Japan, is exceedingly proud of his rises to a height of 4,000 feet. Rara- and pork and chicken-blood and lightpretty little wife, and well he may be, tonga is one of the pearls of the South for not only is she in every way charm. seas, and is rich in all the products of river on our downward journey. ing, but to her he owes his life. It is the southern archipelagoes. The na- "What is this for, captain?" said that a number of years ago, when tives have long used cotton cloth as saked. "For the enjoyment of the quite a young woman, during a rebel- money, but coin is now likely to be in- spirits of the river," he replied; "they lion. Count Ito was hiding from his ene- troduced. mies, who, having tracked him to his home, sent a band of "soshis" to assasas it was born, a poisoned knife in his sinate him. On hearing his enemies es in Court of Tazewell and ad-ies and in Court of Appeals of Vir. hand, stole across the sandy parade approaching, and trapped like a rat



bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever, and making everything exactly right for the al germs of consumption. Better kill your cough



kills coughs of every kind. A 25 cent bottle is just right for an ordinary cough; for the harder coughs of bronchitis you will need a 50 cent bottle; and for the coughs of consumption the one dollar size is most economical.

My cough reduced me to a mer "My cough reduced me to a mere skeleton. I tried many remedies, but they all failed. After using the Cherry Pectoral I immediately began to improve, and three bottles restored me to health. I believe I owe my life to it."

SARAH F. MORGAN,
Oct. 7, 1898. Browntown, Va.

and prepared to die, but the countess whispered: "Do not die; there is hope still," and, removing the "hibatchi," or fire box, and lifting up the mats and the planks beneath, she induced her husband to conceal himself in the hollow space which exists under the floor of all Japanese houses. The murderers broke into the room just as the fire box had been replaced and demanded of the countess their victim. In vain they threatened and cruelly ill treated her, dragging her about the room by her long black hair. But it was of no avail; they could not shake her resolute fidelescaped, and has lived to give to his country a new constitution and become one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan.

PEOPLE MARRY OLDER.

Some Interesting Matrimonial Facts Gleaned at a Missouri County Courthouse.

Ages given in marriage licenses in the recorder's office show that men and women are marrying later in life than ten or twenty years ago. The average age, says the Kansas City Formerly it was the rule rather than the exception for brides to be 17 or 18 and grooms 20 or 21. Now it is almost reversed. Figures for several months show that the average bride's age is between 25 and 26 and the groom's between 28 and 29.

The average of the first six couples applying for license at the recorder's office on a recent day was 331/2 for the men and 32 for the women. When the number of couples had reached nine the figures were reduced to 30 for the men and 28 for the women. These figures, however, are not a good criterion, the couples applying that day happening to be a little older than ordinarily. Figures also indicate that couples merrying in May are younger on the average than those marrying in the fall of the year.

"I don't know to what to attribute the tendency to marry later in life," said the marriage license clerk, "unless it is that it takes the young man longer to get a start in the world than it did 20 or 30 years ago. The country is more developed, there are not so many opportunities open to him, and he must wait longer before he finds himself in a position that would warrant his taking the responsibility of supporting a family. other words, men no longer marry

COOK ISLANDS ANNEXED.

Great Britain Takes Formal Posses sion of Them at the Request of the Chiefs.

On October 3, last, the governor of New Zealand landed on the Cook islands and formally annexed them to the British empire at the unanimous request of the chiefs and people. For 12 years the islands have been under the protection of Great Britain and every enactment of the native legislature has had to receive the approval of the British resident at Raratonga before being regarded as law. But there has never been any formal annexation of the group and the natives are probably delighted to have that

to talk I needn't, as he expressed it, Samoa, are off the usual lines of steam-The islands, lying far southeast of boat. It then occurred to me that I had er traffic, and most of their trade is South Wales. They properly bear the name of the great navigator Cook, for he discovered the greater part of the inghtened people on this earth, and so settled there somehow got into the

> islands. All of them are coral Islands, lifted cept Raratonga, the largest and most

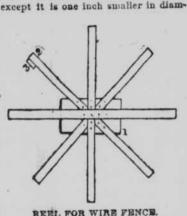
Vegetable Anomalies. have been propagated in Louisiana



BARBED WIRE FENCE. Moving It Is a Hard Job, But the De-

vice Here Described Makes It a Little Easier. Moving barbed wire fence is a very disagreeable job at the best. We have just completed the rolling of one-half

ton which we wanted moved, an old fence where we have erected a new woven wire fence instead. In Fig. 1 is a 2x4 oak block or scantling 6 inches long for frame; 2 is 1x2inch lath 21 inches long nailed to block 1. The figure represents one end of the frame. The other end is made the same



REEL FOR WIRE FENCE.

eter. Lath 2 feet long are nailed to each spoke and to both ends of the frames as shown at 2, letting them extend outside about 3 inshes and sailing them all on the same side. To oper ate, remove the wire from posts, fasten one end to a stake, stretch wire in atraight line, commence at the other end from the stake, roll on the big end of the reel, have an assistant to hold the wire up in front of reel to take out the slack. When the roll is completed. bind it with wire in three or four places, set the reel up on the small end, jar a little and the soil will fall off. Label the coil with the number of rods there in and it is ready to move. To unreel place the bale back on the reel; it will go down about half way. Put spokes on the reel and unroll along the new line of fence. The space between the spokes being open makes it handy to bind the bale together .- A. S. Forsman, in Ohio Farmer.

EXIT THE RED BARN.

Variety Is Made Possible to Farmers Newadays by Cheap Ready-Mixed Paints.

"There was a time," said a paint manulacturer, "when every farmer painted his barn red. The paint used was called Venetian red and was made of oxide of iron instead of white lead and zinc. ity. Thanks to her courage, Count Ito It cost about half as much as lead paint and stood the weather well. The farmer bought this paint dry and mixed it with oil himself, and put it on him-self. Now I suppose about one-third of the country's barns are painted red and about two-thirds in other colors, with the proportion of red barns deereasing. This change is due somewhat to fashion and more to the wide introduction of mixed paints ready for

"Nowadays prepared paints are put up in simply scores of colors and shades, and many of them are manufactured and sold as cheaply as the old Venetian red was. In the old days if the farmer get a painter to come from town to mix the colors, unless he could have also the job of doing the painting. Now or shade that he wants from sample cards and when he knows the area of surface to be painted he can ascertain just the quantity required.

"There are district fashions in barn painting. It might be, for instance, that in one place the squire painted his barns red and thus set a fashion that his peighbors would fellow. It might be that some city man who had bought an abandoned farm would paint the old barns in modern style. Then the neighbors would say: 'I don't knew how much Mr. Citymen knows about farming, but he certainly knows how to paint a barn.' And the people thereabouts would be likely to paint their barns more or less like his. Thus you might find districts where the barns

would run much alike. "In modern barn painting the body e of one color and the term of another. The present prevailing style is solonial in which the body is of light yellow and the trim white. But barns are painted also in grays and in other colors and in various shades of color and with various kinds of trim; and take everything together the old red barn is being more and more erowded by those painted in modern fashion."-N. Y. Sun.

Points About Belgian Mayes. The color is the red, golden brown or tan of the thoroughbred Belgian. There should be but very little gray about them. It is not an unusua thing for the hind-quarters to shade off into a slight grayish tinge, but when the animals are scored they suf fer a cut in consequence. The thor oughbred Belgian in exhibition flesh should, when fairly grown, weigh about eight pounds. Corn-fed or fatted, they will weigh more and lose some what in symmetry or form. For this reason fanciers feed mostly oats for their grain ration. He should be long in limb and body, with straight from feet, fine in bone. Add to these the characteristic color, or shades of color, e the Belgian and we know we have good blood .- National Rural.

Chinese Ignorance One of the delights of travel in

Thina is the innocent ignorance of the people. They think themselves the most sophisticated and heaven-engroup on his second journey in 1773, and | make their naive childishness the made them better known in his voyage more engaging. They live very close of 1777. Cook named one of the islands to the primeval superstitions, and the Hervey island, and the missionaries who gods and devils, between whom they make little practical distinction, comhabit of applying the name Hervey to mand their healthy respect. Our slipthe whole group, and to-day they are per boatmen stuck a bunch of incense called indifferently, the Cook or Hervey sticks into the bank at the foot of some bad rapids, to placate the spirits of the rapids, who, indeed, were so far only a little way above the sea level, ex- pleased as to let us ascend. Our house boat admiral laid out an elaborate populous, whose volcanic mountain offering of chicken and rice and soup ed candles as we entered the North are eating half the sacrifice." "But it is all here still," we told him at the close. "Well," he replied, "at White blackberries and green roses least, the candles are gone."-R. E. Speer, in Frank Leslie's Popular

Monthly.



WINE OF CARDUI WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their
way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell
was fast declining in health, when Wine
of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure"
in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucornhea
and profuse menstruation. The weekly
appearance of the menses for two months
sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave
way. Then came the trial of Wine of
Cardui and the curs. Mrs. Mitchell's
experience ought to commend Wins of
Cardui to suffering women in words of
burning eloquence. WINEOCARDU

not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mr. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N.C.

"Wine of Cardul and Theritoric Black
Draught have performed a miraculous curin any case. I had been a great sufferwith failing of the womb and leucorrhonand my menses came every week for twmonths and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Carduand Black-Draught, and now the leucorthoma has disappeared, and I am restored a

GRAIN BIN INSECTS.

The Remedy That Has Now Been Most Generally Accepted Is Bisulphide of Carbon.

Reports are current that grain weev-Is and grain moths are doing a large amount of damage in wheat and other grains stored in bins, and farmers here and there are asking for a remedy. At arious times we have published methods for combating these pests; but we refer to the matter again at this time, as there are many new renders that have not had the benefit of previous articles. The remedy that has been generally accepted of late years as the one most effective is the use of bi-sulphide of earbon. We wish to caution our readers at the start as to the care necessary in handling this Equid. The liquid is very volatile; that is, it passes very rapidly into the form of gas when it is exposed to the air, and this gas is very inflammable. It will thus be seen that it will never do to attempt to use it at night when ighted lamps or lanterns would have o be in the vicinity of the operators. The gas is much heavier than air and thus will not at first mingle with it. This is one feature that it makes it valu-

ble, for when the liquid is placed in

ium of a gas pipe or other long tube

changes into gas and the gas re-

ains in the bin for a considerable

me-long enough to kill every insect

It is an atmosphere in which

the bottom of a bin through the me-

he grain, and in fact affects it in no age. For 100 bushels of the grain about two pounds of the liquid are necessary, plotted revenge. It was the custom hough some think that one pound is sufficient in most cases. It costs in the ber of passengers who wanted meals neighborhood of ten cents per pound, at the Kane lunch shanty, and when Journal, is considerably above that wanted to paint any color but red he of ten years ago, and very much above that of ten years ago, and very much above that of 20, 30 or 40 years ago. know how many bushels of grain he has, he can measure his bins and find the cubic contents of the bins as carried it to the lunch-keeper, who the farmer can buy paint in any color they are filled with grain. Then use fairly danced with glee at the unexabout two pounds of bi-suiphide for pected rush. He undoubtedly saw a every 1,000 cubic feet. The amount of liquid to be used will depend on the tightness of the bins. We have given shanty with a message purporting to

> thousand cubic feet need be used. Some operators follow the practice was furious and went to the conduc of placing the liquid in soup plates on tor for corroboration. The latter op of the grain and as it evaporates the fumes sink into the grain. As soon 26 prepared suppers and rememberas the plates are set, the persons in the grain house or barn should go out prices on two or three occasions sim at once and close all the doors .- Farm-

Makes Poultry Farming Pay. A man that runs a 60-acre farm in Croton, N. Y., claims he is selling \$3,500 worth of poultry and eggs from the farm every year and \$500 worth of other kinds of products. He says that in two years he has cleared \$2,800 on poultry alone. There is no reason why there should not be many such records The man that has a poultry establishment of that size is sure to have a large supply of first-class manure for use on the land and so can grow vegetables to advantage. The poultry business and small gardening work together beautifully and should be a success wherever intelligently managed.

nearly always inherit it - not necessarily

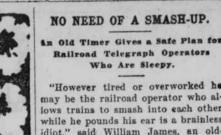
of the system the Cancer heals, and the companion.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:
A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvencince, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but



This was two years ago; there are so of the Cancer, and my general heath es good.—Mass. R. SHREER, La Plata, Mo. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interest out this disease, and ing information abo te our physicians about your case. We ake no charge for medical advice.

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"However tired or overworked he may be the railroad operator who allows trains to smash into each other while he pounds his ear is a brainless idiot," said William James, an oldtimer, relates the New York Sun. "When I was a youngster I was in charge of a station down in Pennsyl vania. I went to sleep on duty cause I couldn't keep awake. Trains met there every hour or so and I was the only person to run the business at that point. I went to sleep and slept six hours and there wasn't any smashup or the slightest possibility of one so far as my station was

concerned. "I was 15 years old when I applied for a job to Superintendent Robert Pitcairn, of the Philadelphia & Erie. By the way, he's in England now making big coal contracts for the Pennsylvania people. He took me on immediately and sent me out to Kane. That was the place where Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, once lived, and it was named for him. Kane is on top of a mountain with Wilcox at the bottom on one side and Wetmore on the other. Oil is the great product there now, but in 1866 the traffic was in general freight. Big trains met at Kane, and for a small place the traffic was considerable.

"I was met at the station by a big, wild-eyed man, who said that he guessed I was the kid that was going to relieve him. He said he was glad to get out, but he guessed I'd like the

"'You'll have the night trick,' said he, 'and you'll only have to be here from six p. m. to seven a. m.'

"I looked up with dismay, but he was striding ahead into the station. He instructed me in my duties; told me of a country tavern about two miles away, then swung on to the train that had been waiting 20 minutes for lunch and was gone.

"When the day man relieved me the next morning, I put out for the hotel and found it after tramping about for two hours, and made arrangements to stay there. The proprietor's wife seemed to take a motherly interest in me, and that afternoon when I started for work she had a bang-up lunch of fried chicken and jam and

things. "Well, that night about 11 o'clock I got hungry for that chicken and hauled out my lunch basket. I had just got things nicely spread out on the instrument table when in came a fat engineer. "'Hello, kid,' said he, 'that's too

good a feed for you. It'll give you belly ache, sure's the world.' "Whereupon, he put me on a bench sat on my legs and ate my supper. Then he got up, sucking his teeth, and said:

"'See them woods over there? pointing across the track. There wasn't anything else in sight. 'Well them woods is 40 miles long an' 15 miles wide an' chuck full o' berries. Go'n' eat y'lself t' death.' "He walked leisurely out to his en gine and I went to the lunch shanty

determined the keeper was to have mimal life cannot live, but it is not estructive to the growing power of plenty of money to support his old "The next day I didn't go to the hotel, but staid near the station and to telegraph up from Wilcox the num suppers on 27.' I made it read 26 and Fifth avenue mansion for his old age. Just as 27 pulled in I rushed into the the maximum amount for a bin that is have come from Wilcox saying that far from tight. If the bins are per- at the last moment 20 passengers had feetly air tight only one pound to the decided to stay over night to take part in a local political celebration. Flynn heard with a grin the story of the ing his own experiences with Flynn's

> ply shrugged his shoulders and said: "'How c'n I help it?" "Well, the loss of sleep that day and the excitement did me up, and about 11 o'clock I found I couldn't keep my eyes open. I took the red lantern and nailed the tin bottom to a tie in the middle of the track and went to the W. B. BEVILL, General Pass. Agent, edge of the woods and lay down When I awoke, the day operator, who had been dragged out of bed two hours ahead of time, was getting the Philadelphia & Erie system into operation again after a six-hours sus pension of service

"But there wasn't any smash-up and no lives had been lost and I got a job two days afterward at Titusville."

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Sensations Experienced by Aeronauta at Various Heights-Dangerous Undertakings. Two Frenchmen recently made an

seent in a balloon at Vincennes with a view to reaching the greatest altifrom the parents, but may be from some tude that could possibly be obtained. emote ancestor, for Cancer often runs They did not succeed in passing the through several generations. This deadly record, however. During their journey poison may lay dormant in the blood for they kept a record of their impresyears, or until you reach middle life, then sions and sensations at various the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, rarefied air at 18,200 feet, when their To cure Cancer thoroughly and perms- temples sched and their visions were nently all the poisonous virus must be climinated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and it driven out. This control of the same contr TAZEWELL STEAM s the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out oxygen and had to be attended by his Shortly afterward the latter was

disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the comewhat paralyzed and could only concerning the control of move with difficulty. But with the application of oxygen they were restored and they were but little inconvenienced. At 21,450 feet they described the cold as being intense and that their beards were covered with ice. When 22,400 feet was attained they were rendered so helpless and the pain was so great that they could hardly gather sufficient strength to open the valve of the balloon. When they reached the ground they were in

a very exhausted condition. Dr. Berson ascended some months ago from London to a height of 27,500 feet, while Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher ascended to the height of 35,000 feet, at which altitude one of the travelers was rendered unconscious, while the other only just succeeded in opening the valve by pulling the rope with his teeth.

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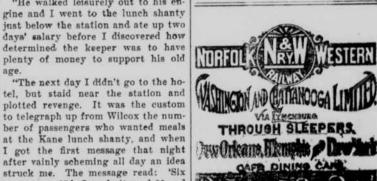
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